

**Process for the introduction of inorganic solids  
into hot liquid melts**

The invention relates to a process for the introduction of inorganic solids into hot liquid melts.

- 5 Hot liquid melts are understood here as meaning metallurgical melts and/or slags found e.g. in a furnace.

In metallurgy, fluxes often have to be added to the hot liquid metals or slags in the various processing stages. This applies to both the iron and steel industry and non-ferrous metallurgy. Fluxes are used e.g. in the following metallurgical processes:

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- Primary metallurgy: products for liquefying the slag-forming additives during the smelting phase, and fluxes for the blast furnace industry for the purpose of prolonging the durability of the refractory lining of the blast furnace hearth.

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- Secondary metallurgy: fluxes for the top slags of melts for the purpose of adjusting the metallurgical properties of the melts to the desired values. It is possible here to use fluxes which have a direct chemical influence on the properties of both the liquid metals and the liquid slags, as well as fluxes which have a physical influence on the consistency of the particular reactants. Normally, in the case of a physical influence, a depression of the melting point of the slags is sought in order to influence the metallurgical reaction kinetics of the systems with the aim of enabling the reaction in the first place and furthermore accelerating it.

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- Tertiary metallurgy: In this final phase of the metallurgical production stages, at the last possible point immediately upstream of the pouring process, an

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attempt is made both chemically to adjust the properties of the end products, by adding metallurgically effective substances, and physically to influence the solidification structure of the particular metals to be poured, by adding exogenous nuclei.

To be able to introduce the fluxes into the hot liquid melts (metals or slags) in the respective processing stages, the following known technologies, inter alia, are used:

- Addition of the normal, coarse fluxes from a variety of usually fully automatic weighing and bunker systems via simple gravity conveyors and hopper systems.
- Addition of the fluxes in sack-like forms of packaging, e.g. sacks or big bags, either by hand or by means of cranes.
- Addition of the fluxes by means of filler wires, the cavities of the filler wires (often consisting of a metallic alloying agent) containing the particular flux(es).
- Addition of the fluxes by means of injection equipment, which generally consists of a weighing and bunker system with a downstream gas overpressure injection system. Gas overpressure systems are mechanically adapted to the particular requirements of the intended applications (e.g. high-pressure or low-pressure plant). The carrier gases used can be compressed air, nitrogen or other gases, as required. If fluxes are to be injected into the furnace (e.g. blast furnace) without direct liquid contact, the solid flux can be introduced into the furnace chamber against the furnace pressure via a fixed injection lance. If solid fluxes are to be injected into the furnace (e.g. electric furnace) in the boundary layer between liquid iron and liquid slag, for the purpose of foaming the slag, the injection pressure has

to be adapted to the physical proportions of the metallurgical system. Also, the injection lance must remain movable in this case in order to be able to adapt flexibly to the respective phases of the scrap smelting process.

A common feature of all the systems is that the physical consistency of the fluxes exerts a decisive influence on the technology of addition. Because of their intrinsic weight, coarse products fall without difficulty through the rising process gases into the smelting area. On the other hand, products of medium particle size are sucked up by the buoyancy forces of the process gases or the suction forces of the filter plants before they can develop their desired action in the liquid media. For this reason they are first packed in sacks or big bags and then introduced into the system all at once. Even if they are first packed in big bags or sacks, fine fluxes still cannot be protected from being drawn away from the liquid media by the ascending convection current or suction forces after the sacks have burnt off, and from accumulating in undesirable manner in the filter plants.

The object of the invention is to overcome the disadvantages of the state of the art and provide a novel process by which fine inorganic fluxes, in particular, can be introduced into metallurgical smelting systems.

The object is achieved by a process for the introduction of inorganic solids (= fluxes) into hot liquid melts wherein inorganic solids are added to a hydrocarbon-containing plastic and the resulting mixture is introduced into the hot liquid melts.

The inorganic solids are preferably added in the form of fine particles. 90% of the inorganic solid particles have sizes

particularly preferably of 0.01  $\mu\text{m}$  to 5 mm and very particularly preferably of 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$  to 2 mm.

The proportion of inorganic solids in the plastic is preferably 0.5 to 90 wt.%, particularly preferably 2 to 70 wt.% and very particularly preferably 5 to 50 wt.%, based in each case on the mixture.

The inorganic solids (= fluxes) used are preferably titanium-containing substances and/or substances containing iron oxide, aluminium oxide, magnesium oxide, calcium oxide, silicates or slag-forming additives, individually or as a mixture. In particular, the substances containing iron oxide, aluminium oxide, magnesium oxide, calcium oxide, silicates or slag-forming additives can be industrial residues. Very particularly preferably, the flux contains synthetic titanium dioxide.

Apart from hydrocarbons, the plastic preferably also contains the element nitrogen. For economic reasons the plastic used is preferably old plastic.

The mixture of plastic and flux can be prepared in a variety of ways:

- The plastic is mixed in solid form (preferably as granules, matrix agglomerate or pot agglomerate) with the inorganic solids. The inorganic solids are preferably added to the plastic during the production of the plastic granules. The flux adheres to the plastic surface in the mixture obtained. This mixture is introduced into the hot liquid substances (metallurgical melts and slags).
- The plastic is mixed in liquid (molten) form with the inorganic solids. The mixture of molten plastic and inorganic solids (= fluxes) is preferably cooled so that

it solidifies. The plastic/flux mixture can then be ground or shredded.

When the plastic/flux mixture is in the appropriate form (e.g. as powder or granules), the mixture can preferably be  
5 introduced into the hot liquid melts by injection. The plastic/flux mixture can also be used in the form of lumps. For this purpose shaped bodies of the particular desired dimensions can be produced from the mixture by pressing.

One advantage of the process according to the invention is  
10 that, by being introduced in a mixture with the plastic, the flux can be proportioned very well and introduced into the hot liquid melts in divided form. This applies especially to fluxes in the form of dust. Industrial residues in the form of dust, containing iron oxide, aluminium oxide, magnesium  
15 oxide, calcium oxide, silicates or slag-forming additives, can thus be utilized industrially. These residues are preferably mixed with synthetic titanium dioxide and then, as described, with the plastic.

Another advantage of the process according to the invention  
20 is that the plastic not only serves as a vehicle for the flux, but can also act as a reducing agent and/or energy carrier (partially replacing heavy oil or coal). In the case where the flux contains titanium, especially synthetic titanium compounds, the plastic contributes in the hot liquid  
25 melt to the desired formation of titanium carbides and, if the element nitrogen is present, titanium nitrides and titanium carbonitrides. These compounds improve the refractory properties of the furnace wall in e.g. furnace systems.